ROOSEVELT IN FIVE STATES.

AFTER DAY OF SPEECHES, HE STARTS INTO SOUTHWEST.

Ins Reception in Louisville, the Enemy's Country, Most Cordial-Talks of the Blue and the Gray, and Good Citizenship and Children-His Spirits Rise.

St. Louis, April 4 .- After travelling through Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri to-day President Roosevelt started to-night for the Southwest, where he will spend several weeks hunting.

The day has been a lively one for the Presidential party. There have been frequent stops and the President delivered at least half a dozen informal speeches, the most important being at Louisville, where the party remained two hours as the guests of the city. The Kentucky metropolis made elaborate arrangements for the reception of the President, and everything was handled with machine like accuracy.

Politically speaking. Kentucky is the enemy's country as far as the President is concerned, but his treatment in Louisville was most cordial, and he left the town delighted with his reception and the handsome souvenirs presented to him just be fore his departure.

The President was joined here to-night by Col. Cecil Lyon, Republican national committeeman for Texas, whose guest he will be, and Sloan Simpson, a Texas ranchman and banker. Col. Lyon has a ranch in Texas as big as all outdoors and it is there in the northwestern section of the State that the President will for five days hunt the speedy jackrabbit and the sly wolf.

The programme for the Southwest is. first the hunt in Texas, then the reunion of the Rough Riders at San Antonio, and finally a dash into the mountain fastnesses of Colorado, where the President intends to look up some of the bears, mountain lions and other varmints about which he has heard so much in the last few months. As the President nears the Southwest his spirits continue to rise. Partly freed from official cares, he has expectations of the time of his life and is in good

physical trim to take full advantage of his vacation. Indian Territory and Texas will be invaded by the Presidential special to-morrow and to-morrow night the President will deliver an address and attend a banquet

GREETED BY CONFEDERATES.

The President was up early this morning after a refreshing night's slumber. The Confederate Veterans' Home at Pewee Valley. Ky., gave the President one of the most friendly welcomes that he has received so far on the trip. The Pewee Valley home was established two years ago and about 100 Confederate veterans live there. When the train approached Pewee Valley this morning it slowed up and opportunity was given to say a few words to the veterans who were lined up on the platform.

The train arrived in Louisville at 9 o'clock, stopping at Third and A streets. The 3,000 persons gathered there to greet the President gave him three cheers and 100 old Confederates added a rousing rebel yell all by themselves. The President had been bowing right and left, and when the rebel yell came he doffed his hat and said: "I thank you, boys! I thank you."

Acting Mayor Paul C. Barth made ar address of welcome. At this time the Presidential salute was fired on the river front and the big parade began moving in Third street. This fashionable avenue was literally packed with humanity. At Third street and Broadway 500 school children sang "Old Kentucky Home." The President, smiling broadly and waving a handkerchief, kissed his hand to the little girls.

Down Broadway the parade moved to Fourth street, which was beautifully decorated, and on to Jefferson and down to the house, where the speeches were In introducing the President Gov.

I believe that it is in the power of this great man, who more than any President since the big-brained and big hearted Lincoln holds the affection and the con-Indefice of the people of this country—I say, I believe it is more in his power than in the power of any other man to establish beyond question the fact that there is no North. no South, no East, no West in this

The President spoke as follows:

ALL ONE NOW IN THIS COUNTRY. *Gov. Beckham and you, my fellow-Americans: Surely any man would indeed be gratified to be greeted in this way by be gratified to be greeted in this way by such an audience, and be introduced as you have introduced me, Gov. Beckham. As the Governor has so well said, upon all the important questions, the questions that infinitely transcend mere partisan differences, we are fundamentally one. For the questions of foreign and internal policies, the points upon which there can be no proper division on party lines, inpolicies, the points upon which there can be no proper division on party lines, infinitely exceed in number those upon which there can be such division, and. Gov. Beckham, I shall do all that in me lies to justify the hope to which you have given expression and to try to show myself President of all the people of the United States. "And naturally I feel peculiarly gratified at seeing here to-day, joined in this procession, the men who wore the blue and the men who were the gray. In the

procession, the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray. In the dark days each of you fought for the right as it was given him to see the right [a voice, "That's right"] and each of you has left us the right to feel pride not only in your valor, but in your devotion to what you conscientiously believed your duty. And now we are all one, and as a reunited people we have the right to feel the same pride in the valor of the man who con-scientiously risked his life in the Conscientiously risked his life in the Confederate uniform that we have in the man who fought in the blue. And as I passed by your ranks, ch, my friends in gray, to-day and saluted the flag of our common the confederate in th and that we have been able to show to mankind that the greatest war of the cen-tury can be followed by the most perfect union that any nation now knows. union that any nation now shows. I am glad, as I say, of the spirit that makes you wish to dedicate statues like this of Jefferson, like the great statue of Clay on the other side of the court house. It is a fine thing to keep a sense of historic continuity with the past, and there is one statue that I wish the members in the National Congress from Kentucky to see National Congress from Kentucky to see is put up by the National Government, and that is a national statue of Andrew Jackson and the victors of the battle of

"The fight at New Orleans was one in which the whole nation has a care, as far as the glory and the profit went, and the whole nation and not any one shoud join in putting that statue up. am going to say good-bye, because there a little movement there and it will be etter for the women and small people I let you get away. Good-bye."

GERMANS SUNG FOR HIM. As the President turned from facing the front of the stand, the Liederkranz Society swelled out with "The Old Kentucky Home," swelled out with "The Old Kentucky Home, and the President stepped to the rear end of the platform, removed his hat and smilingly listened to the singing. A little baby in white, held up on its mother's shoulders, caught the spirit of the occasion and waved its little hands at the President. With a very broad grin the President with a very broad grin the President completed the President said:

"Gentlemen, I want to thank you for "Gentlemen, I want to thank you for

completed the President said:

"Gentlemen, I want to thank you for coming here to sing to-day and I want to say just one thing suggested by your presence. We, as a people, are composed of men of many different stocks from the old world. Each stock can contribute something of great value to our national life. The people of German origin have come here, have contributed much in many different.

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ways, and not the least of what they have ways, and not the least of what they have contributed has been the power to know what joy of living means. [Applause.] There is one word I wish it were possible to translate, but as it is not possible, we wish we could adopt it absolutely, as it is Gemuthlichkeit, for Gemuthlichkeit is a mighty valuable asset. I only hope, as missionaries you will be able to teach us what it means and how to practise it all through. Goodbye."

After the parade disbanded, the President was escorted to the Louisville Hotel, in a private parlor of which two souvenirs of President Lincoln were presented to him—an inkstand and a flagon of water from the Lincoln farm.

CROWDS OUT IN INDIANA.

Milltown, Ind., was the first stop out of Louisville. Milltown has a population of about 1,000 and has large stone quarries. The President was greeted here by a crowd of workingmen, many women and numerus children. A workingman about 70 years old, with long flowing white whiskers, took the duty upon himself of introducing the President. "He is the greatest dignitary on earth," said the patriarch. The President spoke as follows:

"I am very glad to have the pleasure of seeing you and saying a word of greeting o you. It cannot but be pleasant to any President to have the chance of going through the country and meeting his felow countrymen and being greeted as you

"I am glad to see you all, the men, the women and the children. I am glad to see here, as wherever I go, the type of mnn and of woman who I believe make for the future welfare of this country, the man and the woman who believe in doing their duty in facing life, knowing that life has in it any amount that is hard, but who are going to do their best to make things right for themselves and for their neighbors. There's not anything very difficult in government; it is simply the applying of certain common sense principles that we apply among ourselves. The man who is a decent man will be a decent husband, a decent father, a decent neighbor and in public life he will do the right thing." [Applause.] To a crowd which had assembled in

Huntingburg, Ind., the President said: "It is a great pleasure to catch this glimpse of you and greet you on my way down to the reunion of my old regiment at San Antonio, Tex. There is one thing I am always impressed with in going through this country, and that is that down at bottom, east or west, north or south, wherever you meet the average American he is a pretty good American. [Cheers and applause.]

"In greeting all of you I want to say that while I am particularly glad to see the men and the women, I think I am even more glad to see the children. I think the American stock is a middling good one, and I do not want to see it die out. I see here men who wear the button that shows that they fought in the great war. They have left us a legacy not only of how to do our duty in war, but in peace. Let us of the younger generation try to keep up their standard." |Cheers and applause.i

OVER INTO ILLINOIS ..

The President's right hand was covered with coal dust and grime when he returned to his car at East Junction, Ill. He shook hands there with two or three hundred oilers, brakemen and other railroad employees, who cheered him lustily as the train departed.

The special stopped at Mount Vernon Ill.. long enough to enable the President to deliver the following words: "I am delighted to be in this great and

beautiful State to-day, to be passing through Illinois, which I know so well and to be greeted by you. I have but a moment, and I want to say a word of special greeting to two bodies here.
"In the first place, to the men of the great

war, to the men of the Grand Army [ap-plause], to the men who actually did the deed instead of talking about it, and in the next place to you young people, the boys and girls, for it is going to depend upon what you do and the way you are brought what you do and the way you are brought up whether thirty years hence we are as proud of this country as we are now.

"One word to the fathers and mothers. In bringing up the children, do not make the mistake of trying to bring them up merely so that everything shall be as easy as possible, but so that they shall be able to do the best that can be done with life, which is certain to be a little rough at best. which is certain to be a little rough at best Teach them not to shirk difficulties, but to overcome them." [Cheers and applause.]

The low pressure was central yesterday over the pper Lake regions, drawing warmer weather into the Atlantic States and lower Lake regions and

There was rain and snow in the upper Lake regions, snow in Colorado and Northern Texas, and rain in Pennsylvania and the New England States. Over the extreme West the weather was

In this city the day was cloudy and warmer to east; average humidity. 61 per cent.; corrected to read to sea level, at \$ A. M. 29.90: 3 P. M., 29.83.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table

The minimum temperature, 45° at midnight. WARRINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, clearing to day, colder in the interior; to morrow fair; fresh west winds. For New England, rain to day; fair to morrow; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming west.
For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Dela-ware, fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh

For western New York, fair to-day, colder ast portion; fair to-morrow; fresh west w For Maryland and the District of Col fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh west

PROF. WOODWARD HONORED

COLLEAGUES DINE THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION'S NEW HEAD.

Good Wishes From Columbia Sent With Him to His Future Home—Half Hearted Apology From the Ironmaster for Stealing Away a Popular Instructor.

Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, was the guest of honor at a dinner at Delmonico's last night given by about one hundred of his former colleagues in the Columbia faculty. Speeches were made by Andrew Carnegie, Dr. John S. Billings, Prof. Woodward and Edmund B. Wilson. President Butler of Columbia was toastmaster.

Andrew Carnegie was introduced by Dr. Butler as "Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrews and small but determined friend of the small college." Mr. Carnegie confessed to some trepidation in facing the gathering.

"It was only after many consultations, secret meetings and a dark conspiracy that we decided whom we wanted as head of the institution," he proceeded. "We went over the list of availables and came to the conclusion that we would have to make a raid upon Columbia. We must capture something from Columbia. Now I'm afraid you may resent our taking a man from your faculty, especially one whom this demonstration shows you like so well.

"The situation reminds me of a story A lad was asked by his Sunday school teacher what was meant by heaping coals of fire on an enemy's head. 'Why, making it hot for him,' replied the ingenuous youth. hope that your forgiveness will not take that form.

*Still I'm not so much afraid as I might be, because I see right before me one man whom you have stolen from Cornell and another from Harvard. I hope they've bettered themselves by the change, especially that the Harvard man does not miss the Harvard 'culture.' [Mr. Carnegie said this with an inimitable Scotch Parisian

accent.]
"The great thing about science, education and the like is that all labor goes for the same thing. It makes no difference whether olumbia. Yale or St. Andrews. So, although we have gotten Dr. Woodward from you, it isn't as if he were entirely separated. Just because of his presence, there will be closer and more beneficial relations between Columbia and the Carnegie institution.

"If ever I had any doubt that Prof. Woodward was the man I wanted-and I never had-this gathering would satisfy me The warm human heart that has caused him to attach himself to his fellows and his fellows to him reassures me. There can be no great success without the esteem of one's fellow men.

COREA CONGRATULATES JAPAN. Special Envoy Sent to Tokio With Message From the Emperor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TORIO, April 4.-Prince Yi-Chaikak, special envoy of the Emperor of Corea, bearing the Emperor's congratulations upon the victories won by Japan, arrived this morning and was immediately escorted to the Shiba detached palace, which he will occupy during his visit.

Prince Yi-Chaikak brings autograph etters from the Corean Emperor to the Emperor of Japan couched in the most respectful terms and professing the most ocere friendship.

The Prince states that Corea has implicit confidence in the disinterested advice and assistance of Japan. It may be noted that Corea recently announced the withdrawal of the Corean representative at the court of Pekin, to which Cores has sent vassal embassies for centuries. This is a significant change in Asiatic politics.

RUSSIA NOT TO YIELD. Government Still Belleves Victory Can Be Won.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN BERLIN, April 4 .- The Lokal Angeiger's St. Petersburg correspondent says that all reports of peace are incorrect. The Russian Government will reject all suggestions of peace or negotiations in the interest of peace. It is determined to continue the war and believes that Russia is strong enough to carry the campaign to a successful conclusion.

RIOTING GOES ON. Poland, Georgia and the Baltic Provinces

All Agitated. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, April 4.-Tho St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that news of the gravest character continues to be received from the interior. There was rioting in Warsaw yesterday, and many persons were injured. The disturbance continues. There was further rioting at Tiffis, the capital of Georgia, yesterday, and the Baltic provinces are also agitated

PRINCE HENRY IN RUSSIA. Brother of the Kaiser Pays a Visit to the Czar.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, April 4 .- Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German Emperor, arrived at the Imperial palace of Tsarskoe-Sele this morning

OSCAR QUITS THE MANAGERS

AFTER A BLOODLESS AND KICK-LESS MEETING WITH JEROME.

Now He's Going to Tell Things About Some of the Theatres and About the Building Department—Jerome

Won't Help Him Indict Hopper for Libel Bill, who runs the south elevator of the Criminal Courts Building, swung the door

open yesterday morning.
"It is he," he said, "I can tell the hat.
It is Hammerstein von Broadway."
Then Bill shut the elevator door, locking in the only Oscar, who rode in solemn state to the District Attorney's office, which is on the third floor. At every floor persons yelled madly for Bill to take them.

"Never shall it be said that blood was spilled in my elevator," Bill explained later. "He didn't look dangerous, but l wasn't taking any chances." Oscar Hammerstein had arrived at the District Attorney's office seeking Jerome.

He knew he was at the District Attorney's office because a large sign on the door told him he was there. Everybody else in the Criminal Courts Building knew that Oscar had arrived. The youthful members of Mr. Jerome's staff flocked to his office. Oscar had threatened to kick Mr. Jerome out of each of the twenty-two exits of the Lew Fields Theatre. Would Mr. Hammerstein do some experimenting with the exits of the District Attorney's office? War correspondents were there to tell the Oscar fooled them. In a mild voice,

showing no anger, he asked John, the cop. if he could see the District Attorney. John referred him to Mr. Perkins, who hands out advice to the Grand Jury. A war correspondent fearlessly asked Oscar if he had been deserted by his counsel, Abe Hummel. Oscar said that Mr. Hummel had sketched a complaint for criminal libel against Supt. Hopper of the Building Department, but stayed in his office because he had taken a pledge that he would never go near the District Attorney's officevoluntarily-while Mr. Jerome ruled it.

In one hand Oscar held his hat; in the other he carried his libel complaint. Mr. Jerome sat in his office smoking a cigarette. nconscious of the arrival of Oscar, having been told of it by only twenty-seven assistants and deputies, fourteen county detectives, John Henneberry, the chief clerk; several messengers and Capt. Coppers, the janitor. Mr. Jerome greeted Oscar with the smile that means nothing. He read over Oscar's complaint. Perched around on the chairs and tables were rising young Dadas breathing heavily.

"I'm sorry," said Mr. Jerome, "that there nothing I can do. I cannot find that there are any grounds of sufficient merit to permit me to present this matter to the Grand Jury.

Oscar didn't explode. Mr. Jerome lit another cigarette.

"You are being misled by the Building Department," said Oscar. There is nothing wrong with the Fields Theatre. It was passed by Chief Engineer Miller of the Building Department. Somebody is try-ing to hurt me with the public. Why was singled out?"

"You weren't," said Mr. Jerome, mildly. I have no feeling in the matter. It came me in the regular way. Just because it happened to be the first case it was no reason why you should have written insulting letters to the District Attorney. Even if I called you a murderer, you had no right to do that. But understand [solemnly] you can't get me mad by writing

such nonsense."

"And you can't get me mad." replied Oscar. "I won't stand for this public attack, however. I've lost \$1,250.0\(\inp\) in theatrical enterprises in this city, but I never winced. Furthermore, I'm not going to wince now. That's all there is to that. I've built ten theatres, and I ought to know when they're safe. If you push your investigation you will find that my theatres are the only safe ones in the city."

Mr. Jerome listened. Oscar talked. He was the only theatrical expert in the

He was the only theatrical expert in the city, he said. The rest were all shines. He could convince a messenger boy in five minutes that every one of his theatres had been built on plans approved by the Building Department. Wouldn't Mr. Jerome please send one of his assistants to his theatre and Oscar would explain where it was all right. Mr. Jerome protested that his assistants were not experts and that an expert like Oscar might fool them.

"Just so." said Oscar, who thought it over for a minute, adding: "Well. I'm going to resign from the Theatrical Managers Association. Then I'll tell all about the Association. Then I'll tell all about the theatres in this town. I will also tell some things about the Building Department. The public doesn't know anything about it." Mr. Jerome proposed that Engineer. Parsons and a representative of Oscar should examine the Fields Theatre together Oscar protested that he didn't care anything about Mr. Parsons. He know that ng about Mr. Parsons. He knew that theatre was all right. Well, we can't agree," said Mr. Jerome.

"I don't see that there is anything I can do."
"I suppose you are still mad about those letters I sent you?" said Oscar.
"Don't worry about that, Oscar. I considered where they came from." "But am I not your equal?" pleaded

Oscar.
There was a long pause, Mr. Jerome looked over Oscar's head. Then he began

looked over Oscar's head. Then he began to talk, slowly and solemnly.

"If I thought you were," he said, "I would have had you in jail long before this."

The war correspondents were all ready, but nothing happened. Oscar walked out, carrying his complaint.

Oscar said he knew the foreman of the Grand Jury, Arnold Kohn. He would write to him, he said, and get the Grand Jury to take up his complaint. Mr. Jerome told him to go ahead.

Mr. Hammerstein sent the following letter last night to the secretary of the Theatrical Managers' Association:

Henry B. Harrie, Secretary of the Theatrical

Henry B. Harris, Secretary of the Theatrical Managers' Association.

DEAR SIR: I herewith resign as a member and director of the Theatrical Managers'

Association.

This association, without remonstrance of any kind, has allowed itself to be held up to contempt and ridicule by District Attorney Jerome and the Bureau of Buildings, in doing so it has encouraged these authorities to confine themselves to a solitary and atrocious attack upon me and my theatres, being the only member of the association who resented the aspersion.

Respectfully,

O. HAMMEBSTEIN.

Hammerstein said that he was tired of the association because it had left him in the lurch when a fight was made against him. He said that there should have been him. He said that there should have been a concerted movement on the part of members of the association in his defence when the fight was brought. Hereafter, he said, he was going to continue to fight his own battles. As far as he was concerned other people could take the same course. If they got into trouble they need expect no help from him.





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A BOOM FOR CHARLES DICKENS

ADMIRERS ORGANIZE A BRANCH OF LONDON FELLOWSHIP.

Will Enjoy, Not Elucidate-His Last Word Was "Appetite," So They'll Eat-President in the Mystery Class With Mrs. Harris-David and Dora Love Again.

Without, it was just such an evening as Dickens would have liked. The rain was feebly falling on the just, unjust, &c., and one could imagine the exact climatic conditions surrounding such an event as the finish of Mr. Quilp. But within a banquet hall on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor, where a New York branch of the Dickens Fellowship was being organized, things were different. The lights were so bright that Little Nell could not have died there with any degree of comfort, and the panels were of a blue so bright that Mrs. William Sykes would have hesitated to slobber blood on

Yet, in spite of these difficulties of environment, the branch was organized and may live long and prosper. Three score admirers of Dickens had gathered, each firm in the knowledge that Dickens, while not needing elucidation, could stand for some present day exploiting. There was a speedy election of temporary officers, putting in Ernest H. Crosby as chairman and Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie as secretary Charles H. Govan, who sent out the call for the meeting explained the purpose

"We are." he said. "a company of life long friends brought together for the first time. We all feel the same love for the great master as he felt for justice, freedom and truth. We are not hobby riders or literary monomaniacs, but Dickens means more to us than any other.

"Montaigne said that reading is a languid pleasure. It was he who possessed the smallest brain of all the literati. If he had lived 300 years later he would have said that reading was a languid pleasure except when Charles Dickens was the author. "I have read every scrap that Dickens ever wrote. I celebrated last Fourth of

July by joining the parent body of this organization in London, and I then decided that I would organize a branch in this city. "We shall have the help of the people who deliver the lectures in the New York school courses, for I have discovered that nine of the ten lecturers are admirers of Dickens. The tenth is a Browningite. We shall travel into the country of Little Nell make merry with the Fickwickians and learn again good manners by contemplat-

of small dues and great expectations. After this it was decided to model the New York branch on the same principles as the London body, which has these aims

ing Mr. Turveydrop. Ours is to be a society

as the London body, which has these aims and objects:

(a) To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos. Charles Dickens.

(b) To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work.

(c) To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed.

(d) To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works.

(e) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

That the fellowship be open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality.

Letters were read from the Rev. Thomas

Letters were read from the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and the Rev. Minot J. Savage, who expressed appreciation of Dickens and regretted that they could not be present. A committee of five was named to attend to by-laws and things. One of the five a Mr. Wilder, objected to serving, on the ground that he lived in Brooklyn.

"We do not recognize Brooklyn now," said Mr. Crosby. "It is a part of Greater Mr. Govan slipped out of the room for a few minutes. While he was absent a Mr.

Adams had this to say: "Mr. Govan is recking with Dickersism While he is out let me warn you never to suggest Scott to him as a substitute, or to suggest Scott to him as a substitute, or to mention Thackeray in the same breath with the great master. You may gently praise Bobby Burns to him, but Scott he regards as a feudalistic writer of aristocratic

tendencies."
After this there were reminiscences. Mr. Adams would never forget the thrill he experienced when he heard Dickens, in Plymouth Church, read "Dr. Marigold's A Mr. Jewett, who confessed that he was from Boston, said he hoped that much of the Fellowship's time would be devoted

to intimate companionship with Dickens "While a member of a Browning Club in Boston. I found that the members were so busy analyzing Browning that they failed to get his spirit."
"Has any one a pocket copy of Dickens with him?" inquired Mr. Crosby. Alas! nobody had. It was a most embarrassing

"I fear," said the president pro tem.,
"that we shall have to resolve ourselves
into an experience meeting." More silence,
and then a voice from a man with a regular

and then a voice from a man with a regular Dickens whisker:

"I don't believe there's any such woman as Mrs. 'arris." Wild and boisterous laughter, almost reaching a cheer. A bold and original member, this.

Mr. Croeby told of hearing Dickens read in Steinary Hell in 1800.

Mr. Crosby told of hearing Dickens read in Steinway Hall in 1869.

"I have no sympathy," he said, "with the higher criticism that relegates him to a barbarous past. We will all admit that he had his faults. [A terrible silence.] Some of his pathos is not now considered up to date. His heroes were all a little too priggish. (Whispers of 'Treason.') But he is the only writer I know of who created a whole population peopling the city of London more completely than the history of England has. The great vogue of Dickens will come back again I will admit [Mr. Crosby was now tottering to his subsequent fall] that I have not read Dickens regularly in the last thirty years.

THE DISTINCTIVE EASTER GIFT Chaste Design

Lasting Utility rdinarily difficult to find, may be seected without trouble from the collecons of Tiffany productions in Bronze Desk Sets and Library Table Objects, Bronze Lamps and Favrile Vases Visitors are always cordially welcome



but I am going to read 'Our Mutual Friend' There were calls for Mr. Govan to recite "Bob Sawyer's Party." He declared that

There were caus for Mr. Govan to recite "Bob Sawyer's Party." He declared that it took forty minutes and, besides, he hadn't recited it in ten years.
"Perhaps," suggested Mr. Crosby, "you have forgotten enough so that it wouldn't take more than twenty minutes."
But Mr. Govan was iron. There was an argument about holding dinners at the morthly meetings. One member saked

argument about holding dinners at the monthly meetings. One member asked whether the dinners would be paid out of the annual dues, which are \$2 per member. Some thought it best not to dine at all. Others said it would be better to dine after the talking was over. Mr. Govan carried the day for the dining party by reminding the meeting that the last word Dickens wrote was "appetite."

John J. Murphy, secretary of the Citizens' Union, said there was a great need for a Dickens revival.

The Rev. Dr. Ackroyd, who was in town

The Rev. Dr. Ackroyd, who was in town attending a Methodist conference, promised some day to give his lecture on Dickens, if he could manage to get to New York.

A leady with leave however every extract the A lady with large brown eyes recited the ove scene between David Copperfield and lora. One could almost hear the barking Mr. Squire sprang a surprise by suggesting the election of permanent officers. He nominated a Mr. Keen for president. Almost every one had expected that Mr. Crosby would be president, but perhaps his

not having read Dickens regular! years militated against him. Almost every one voted for Mr. Keen. "Will Mr. Keen step forward," said Mr. Crosby, preparing to leave the chair. No

"Oh. well," said Mr. Squire, "let's elect somebody who is present."
"Too late," said Mr. Crosby. "You have elected Mr. Keen. Mr. Squire was elected treasurer and Mrs. Craigie secretary. Then the meeting "Who is Mr. Keen, the new president?"

asked a reporter of an assemblage in the

corridor.
"I don't believe," said the man who had
"I don't believe," said the man who had raised the doubt about Mrs. Harris, "that there is any sech person." DOCTORS ATTACK BUREAUCRACY. Plain Talk by Members of the Anti-Cholera

Congress. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. St. Petersburg, April 4.-The medical anti-cholera congress, now in session at Moscow, is attended by over 1,000 physicians. Secretary of the Interior Boulyguine originally prohibited it, on the ground that it had political tendencies, but later gave permis sion to hold it. The congress has elected Drs. Tschinokaieff and Elpatyevski joint presidents. Both are recently returned political exiles, and it is said that they probably will be exiled again. But they are determined, nevertheless, to speak candidly. Successive speakers have attacked the

bureaucracy. When the doctors ordered goods burned ecause they were believed to carry cholera infection, the speakers said the local bueaucrats turned the ignorant anger of the poor upon the doctors and allowed mobs o wreck the houses of the practitioners.

The bureaucracy published indiscriminate ensure of the doctors for alarming the public by taking preventive measures against the cholera, and also censured them for not taking preventive measures after the cholera had broken out. A large at- only an incident of the internal crisis.

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It is the model with which your exclusive to-order tailor will argue his reason for being-and his prices. The coat is quite long, cut with straight edge, slightly rounded at the bottom, large angular lapels, and deep centre or two side vents Both trousers and coat are generous in proportions, with easy yet graceful lines. Of this you may be certain: it is the authoritative sack model to which the master designers have subscribed themselves. We present it of blue serge and finished worsted, cheviot, twill, cassimere or homespuns in the gunmetal greys and greenish browns at \$15.00 to \$35.00.

Distinctive

Covert Top Coats

Because our tailormen have exhausted the resources of their craft-because they have had the benefit of every trick and knack that the cleverest to-order tailor knows how to practice, have we a right to term our new series of covert box coats distinctive. The thirty-two and thirty-four inch box models seem to have struck twelve, though our stock affords the more conservative thirty-eight and forty inch models as well. They are of covert or twill cloth in tan, olive or brown, plain and with hair stripes or over-\$12.50 to \$30.00

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other business suit approaches

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and shade, \$25 to \$45. Subway Station just at our door. ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE tendance of the public, in the galleries of

the meeting hall, applauded the speakers.

widespread. During the winter there were epidemics of typhus in the capital and elsewhere. The congress passed a resolution that it was impossible for doctors adequately to practise their profession under the present political conditions, and that a national assembly, the members elected by universal

Anxiety with regard to the cholera is

suffrage, should be convened. Cholera is almost at the gates of St Petersburg. It has appeared in the neighboring province of Iver, yet it scarcely evokes a sign of alarm. The whole of Russia is inclined to regard the scourge as

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